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Nelson's hunter was a man named Basil Reel, a tough, resourceful elephant poacher. Until today, I had no communication from Ulyate for twenty years. I became much attached to him during our trip, and was delighted to know he was still alive. His address is P.O. West Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika.

Magazines and societies for the preservation of wild life have been filled for the past few years with depressing reports of the decimation of the great game herds in East Africa. Africana reports that an aerial survey has recently been made, in an attempt to count the animals in the region of the Serengeti Plains of Tanganyika. This survey records the presence there, in the latter part of 1961, of 240,000 wildebeest, 170,000 zebra, half a million Thomson's gazelle. With the attainment of independence by Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, it is feared, with every reason, that the natives will slaughter game in inordinate quantities.

RELEASE/AVAILABLE
RELEASE DENIED
PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS

April 5, 1962 - Thursday

Jean Monnet, that Ulysses and Nestor, came to see me this morning. He arrived in England yesterday by boat from the United States. Instead of a restful voyage, he said he had been prostrated throughout by influenza. He was full of news about conversations with President Kennedy and others in Washington on the Common Market.

I think I have at least secured an agreement from him for work to go ahead on his biography. It has now become a book in search of an author.

I gave a lunch in our private dining room today for Dr. Welch, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. The guests were:

Sir John Winnifrith, Perm. Secy., Min. of Agric.
Dr. E. G. Cox, Secy, Agric. Research Council
Mr. W. R. Trehane, Milk Marketing Board
Dr. Colin Clark, Agric. Econ. Research Institute
Mr. Ivor Sanderson, Compound Animal Feeding Stuffs
Mr. A. Winegarten, National Farmers Union
Dr. M. L. Anson
Dr. William W. Greulich
Mr. Robert N. Anderson
Mr. Elmer W. Hallowell
Mr. Paul Findlen
Mr. Walter A. Stern

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What would be retained is the most-favored-nation principle. In all our negotiations we would continue to extend to other countries of the free world the tariff cuts made in negotiations with the Common Market. The continuance of non-discriminatory treatment is essential if we are to avoid increasing the disparity between the rich and poor nations. Our effort to get the common external tariff of the Common Market down to a tolerable level is intended to benefit all outside countries.

The less-developed countries should also be helped by the special authority the President is requesting to reduce or eliminate all duties and other restrictions on the importation of tropical agricultural and forestry products.

The proposed legislation also retains safeguards against injury to American industry but with new and more up-to-date criteria. However, in this field the President has introduced a revolutionary (for us) concept called "trade adjustment assistance". This approach is designed as an alternative to continued tariff protection where import competition would injure the domestic industry. When considerations of national policy make it desirable to avoid higher tariffs, those injured by that competition should not be required to bear the full brunt of the impact. Instead the burden of economic adjustment should be borne in part by the federal government. The kinds of assistance envisaged are readjustment allowances for workers, vocational education and training, financial assistance for relocation, tax benefits and loans to aid modernization and diversification. The accent in this phase of the program is on "adjustment" to encourage the movement of men and resources out of uneconomic production.

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After visiting the conservatory, in an enchanting area landscaped by Capability Brown, we went on to Mrs. Dailey's pavilion. This was originally a boathouse, but about 1790 one of the most beautiful circular rooms imaginable was built over the existing structure, with two small wings. It is furnished with great taste, has several bedrooms, and altogether must be one of the finest little houses in the world. The Thames laps against its foundations, boats puff up and down the river immediately outside the windows, while swans and ducks in quantity swim up and look through them. We then went to tea next door, in a much larger house, again on the river, which is part of the Syon Estate, but is now lived in by Molly's daughter and son-in-law, the Ian Gilmores. Gilmore owns The Spectator, and like his wife, is ~~very~~ attractive. They have five charming young children, all of whom ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ were dressed in kilts. After tea there, we went back to town. When I speak of town, we were not really ever out of it, for the Syon property is completely surrounded by houses and factories.

The exterior of the house still has more or less the same outlines as in the time of the "Protector Somerset" 400 years ago. The collection of portraits ~~there~~ is especially interesting, and historically fascinating, because of the relationship of the sitters to the house. Some of them were beheaded, and many of them were spectacular. As of American interest, the brother of one of the Earls of Northumberland, George Percy, was a member of the original "Adventurers of Virginia". He went there with Walter Raleigh, and was Governor of Jamestown in 1611. His portrait in the print room at Syon, painted in 1615, shows a finger of his left hand missing, which he lost fighting the Indians. I remember his rare Americana once in the library, but understand that most of this collection has ~~since~~ been sold at auction.

REC'D 6-17-81

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